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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

Work of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Note by the Secretary-General

The report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on the work of the Institute was prepared pursuant to a decision of the Board taken at its meeting held from 13 to 14 November 2014 to report to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, on the work of the Institute, in accordance with the statute of the Institute (Council resolution 1989/56, annex).

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Major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Report of the Board of Trustees

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) was established in 1968 by the Economic and Social Council and is governed by its Board of Trustees. The programme of work of UNICRI is guided by its mandate to assist intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in formulating and implementing improved policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. The mission of UNICRI is to advance security, serve justice and build peace in support of the rule of law, human rights protection and sustainable development. The activities undertaken by the Institute are funded exclusively from voluntary contributions.

2. UNICRI carries out action-oriented research and training, provides information and advisory services and implements its activities, at the request of Governments. The Institute operates in specialized niches and selected fields of crime, justice, security governance and counter-terrorism, providing added value to crime prevention, the advancement of justice and the enhancement of human rights. It also serves as a platform for consultation and cooperation on sensitive issues in security governance, crime prevention and criminal justice, acting as an honest broker in bringing together different partners such as Member States, research institutions, international and regional organizations and civil society, in forging a common approach to addressing shared challenges. UNICRI is in a position to support Member States in the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

3. The report of the Board of Trustees on the work of UNICRI maps out the strategic direction and activities of UNICRI in meeting the priorities established by the Board, as well as the achievements and challenges facing the Institute. The work of UNICRI is organized in six thematic areas and goals:

(a) Countering the threat of organized crime to security and development;

(b) Increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups;

(c) Promoting international criminal law and related practices;

(d) Sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to services;

(e) Security governance and countering violent extremism;

(f) Training and advanced education: building capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice.

II. Countering the threat of organized crime to security and development

4. The objective in this thematic area is to strengthen criminal justice institutions and the professional expertise of practitioners in combating organized crime by identifying key areas of intervention to support the early detection, adoption and implementation of policies for effective responses to new and emerging threats posed by organized crime.

A. Counterfeiting: combating organized crime and illicit proceeds of crime

5. Since 2007, when the Institute published its report *Counterfeiting: a Global Spread, a Global Threat*, UNICRI has developed a comprehensive applied research programme on the issue of counterfeiting as a critical activity of transnational organized crime, threatening consumers' health and safety, funding other criminal activities and adversely impacting society as a whole. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/19, the Institute has continued its research and technical assistance efforts in this sector, identifying strategies aimed at combating organized crime more effectively and providing tailored technical assistance activities in support of the response of Member States to counterfeiting.

1. Initiatives to counter the involvement of organized crime in the production and trade of counterfeit medicines

6. In March 2014, UNICRI completed a three-year research project on new strategies to counter the involvement of organized crime in the production of and trade in counterfeit medicines. One of the outcomes of the project was the adoption of a methodology to establish an anti-counterfeit-medicines stakeholder group bringing together representatives of the public and private sectors to share intelligence, data and information on new trends. Its aim was to step up the fight against counterfeit medicines. UNICRI prepared a dedicated report highlighting the methodology followed to create the stakeholder group and giving guidelines to support Member States interested in setting up similar cooperation mechanisms.

7. In December 2014, a new initiative was launched in cooperation with the World Bank, within the framework of the activities promoted by the Global Forum on Law, Justice and Development, of which UNICRI is a member. The initiative was a pilot project aimed at analysing the legislative and regulatory framework in Uganda with respect to counterfeit medicines. A gap analysis report and a draft national strategy to support the country in countering counterfeit medicines are currently being prepared. The project will be implemented in 2015 in cooperation with the International Development Law Organization and the O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law.

2. Analysis of the reinvestment of illicit capital into the legal economy

8. In June 2013, UNICRI launched a new initiative to analyse the modi operandi of organized criminal groups in reinvesting illicit capital in the legal economy, by piloting a research methodology focused on Italy. The initiative also included an

assessment of the impact of illicit capital on the legal economy. During 2014, research data were collected and case studies for the impact assessment were completed. As part of the programme, UNICRI organized a high-level conference, held in Rome from 16 to 17 June 2014, with the support of the Department of State of the United States of America and the Ministry of Economic Development of Italy, entitled "The impact of organized crime on the legal economy: identifying strategies to disrupt criminal involvement in key sectors". As a result of the initiative, UNICRI is now in a position to assist Governments, at their request and as part of its crime prevention strategy, in the tracing and recovery of the proceeds of crime. In January 2015, UNICRI opened a project office for asset recovery in Brussels.

3. Partnership with the private sector: using anti-counterfeiting technology

9. UNICRI continued the implementation of a new research initiative funded by the private sector aimed at presenting the activities and success stories of anti-counterfeiting technology providers working with Governments. During 2014, the research analysed the activities of 20 technology providers. At the invitation of the organizers, the project was also presented at the 2014 Tax Stamp Forum in Dubai. A landscape report presenting the activities of providers of anti-counterfeiting technology working with Governments will be launched in the first semester of 2015. The project focuses on assessing the feasibility of creating a platform for the exchange of information and good practices relating to anti-counterfeiting technology between public and private sector stakeholders.

4. Counterfeiting and e-commerce platforms

10. In November 2014, an agreement was reached with the Ministry of Economic Development of Italy to launch a new initiative aimed at examining the prevention and response protocols implemented by e-commerce platforms to counter the online selling of counterfeit products. A preliminary agreement to support the project was reached with the auction and shopping website eBay. The project will address online selling, one of the most complex issues related to counterfeiting, and will allow UNICRI to pioneer a new methodology and support actors requiring safe and secure online marketplaces.

B. Countering the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime

1. Cybercrime and cyberterrorism

11. In 2014, UNICRI extensively contributed to the project "Cybercrime and cyberterrorism European research agenda" as part of a consortium including the European Police Office (Europol), the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the Academy of European Law and representatives of the 28 member States of the European Union. A comprehensive research agenda for cybercrime and cyberterrorism is currently being developed. UNICRI conducted research on the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime and promoted awareness of hacker profiling and organized crime at multiple conferences and workshops worldwide. UNICRI also worked with different partners in the organization of

training seminars, and informed policymakers and practitioners on the use of the Internet by terrorists.

2. Assessing the impact of cybercrime on the economy, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises

12. Following the expert working group meeting organized by UNICRI in Lucca, Italy, on 29 November 2013, entitled "Cybercrime: risks for the economy and enterprises", UNICRI initiated a study of the vulnerability of small and medium-sized enterprises to cyberattacks and the risks they pose. The resulting assessment, which placed special focus on the economic impact of cyberattacks, was presented at a meeting in Lucca on 15 December 2014. The meeting was attended by representatives of governmental institutions, law enforcement agencies, academia, and small and medium-sized enterprises.

3. Research on the involvement of organized criminal groups in cybercrime

13. Working closely with law enforcement officials and academic experts, UNICRI contributed to the implementation of the project entitled "Early pursuit against organized crime using environmental scanning, the law and intelligence systems". The project aims to create an international environmental scanning system dedicated to countering criminal networks. The scanning system will contribute to improving the assessment and monitoring of emerging environmental crimes.

4. Information sharing with regard to cybercrime and cybersecurity

14. Through the project entitled "Information sharing and public-private partnerships: perspectives and proposals", UNICRI has been supporting national and international channels of communication to map the current landscape of information-sharing in connection with cybersecurity and to highlight the complementary nature of legislation and security. In particular, the project, which is being implemented with the support of the Global Cybersecurity Centre in cooperation with the European Electronic Crime Task Force, focuses on the needs of the banking, transport and critical infrastructure sectors. A working paper reflecting work in progress is available on the UNICRI website.

5. Cybersecurity

15. UNICRI has been actively engaged in the implementation of the project "Security at the network edge", which aims to develop a user-centred approach to device security. It proposes an innovative architecture for protecting systems from Internet threats by transferring the execution of security applications to a programmable device at the edge of the network, such as a home gateway or an enterprise router. The experience and knowledge generated under the pilot project, which involves 28 member States of the European Union, will be made available to other Member States at their request.

C. Countering environmental crime

1. Involvement of criminal networks in the trafficking and illicit disposal of toxic waste

16. UNICRI continued its applied research programme on the involvement of criminal networks in the trafficking and illicit disposal of toxic waste, particularly illegally discarded electric and electronic equipment (e-waste). To enhance the capabilities of countries to address that growing phenomenon, UNICRI worked with several partners led by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to implement the project entitled "Countering waste electrical and electronic equipment illegal trade". The initiative aims at providing a set of recommendations to support law enforcement authorities and customs organizations, in countering the illegal trade in e-waste to and from Europe and indicating the typology of companies and brokers involved in the e-waste market. A comprehensive study is currently being undertaken on the involvement of organized crime in the global distribution of e-waste. It is aimed at identifying specific criminal activities and types of crime associated with illegal e-waste shipments. The research will provide an estimation of the volume of e-waste that is generated and illegally traded and promote a better understanding of the routes and destinations of illegal shipments of e-waste.

2. Countering environmental crime and corruption: the case of Italy

17. In 2014, UNICRI completed a research initiative aimed at examining the linkages between environmental crime and corruption in Italy. The conclusions and recommendations were considered by an expert group meeting in Lucca, Italy, in September 2014. In line with the recommendations of the international conference on current and emerging threats related to environmental crime, organized by UNICRI, the Institute initiated a comprehensive programme on environmental crime and illicit exploitation of natural resources that involved multiple countries and regions. The programme will be discussed during two international expert meetings in 2015.

D. Countering the involvement of organized criminal groups in licit markets: precious metals and gemstones

The linkages between trafficking in precious metals and transnational organized crime

18. In its resolution 2013/38 the Economic and Social Council invited UNICRI, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to conduct a comprehensive study on the links between transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking in precious metals. UNICRI has designed a programme aimed at countering illicit trafficking in precious metals and the potential funding of organized crime and terrorism through the proceeds of such trafficking. A comprehensive study on the links between transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking in precious metals and other criminal activities will be conducted with the financial support of the Government of South Africa. The study will be presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2016.

UNICRI is undertaking a related study into the feasibility of establishing a mechanism for the traceability and certification of origin of coloured gemstones, and to address the involvement of organized criminal groups in the supply chain.

E. Nexus between organized crime, international terrorism and development

19. In response to requests from Member States for guidance on how to address the issues related to the increasing nexus between organized crime, terrorism and development, UNICRI will be convening a two-day meeting in the first quarter of 2015 with the objective of better understanding the threat that nexus poses. The consultation is expected to explore how best to assist Member States in addressing the threat and its impact on development, security and peace.

III. Increasing the efficiency of criminal justice systems and protection of vulnerable groups

20. The objective in this thematic area is to enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system and to protect vulnerable groups and victims of crime by promoting the rights of victims and of youth and minors at risk or in conflict with the law, and by promoting gender-sensitive approaches to crime prevention and security, particularly in urban settings.

A. Enhancing capacity in juvenile justice

Building capacity for the provision of human rights protection for the most vulnerable people in Mozambique

21. UNICRI finalized the implementation of a pilot project to enhance human rights protection for the most vulnerable people in Mozambique. The project contributed to the achievement of the governance outcomes of the United Nations Development Action Framework and provided support to the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney-General for Minors, the Tribunal for Minors and the Ministry of Interior in helping minors in conflict with the law, in particular by revising a legislative manual and legislation related to the protection of women and children.

B. Reducing vulnerabilities

1. Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to empower vulnerable groups in participating in the democratic process

22. Through its initiative entitled "Giving voice to the most vulnerable", UNICRI strengthened the capacity of a number of civil society organizations that are working to enable vulnerable groups, in particular women, young people and children, to participate and advocate for their rights in the democratic process and the development agenda of Mozambique. The project, which closed in the first half of 2014, supported the most vulnerable groups in participating in the development dialogue.

2. Eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, hate crimes and other forms of intolerance

23. To support Governments and the international community in eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance, UNICRI joined a consortium of nine partners to implement a 24-month project entitled "Cross-community actions for combating the modern symbolism and languages of racism and discrimination" (LIGHT ON). The project is currently being implemented within the framework of the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship programme of the European Union. Using a community approach involving different stakeholders, including citizens' groups, victims, law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities, the project addressed the dangerous underestimation of the social disvalue of racism and the progressive normalization of racist images and expressions in society. UNICRI developed a training manual designed to build the capacity of law enforcement and legal professionals to identify and report online hate speech. The training manual, which was approved at the international expert group meeting held in Turin, Italy, in April 2014, was used in two pilot training courses in Northern Ireland in June 2014. UNICRI also developed an anti-racism "toolbox", including a smartphone application, to encourage reporting and to raise awareness among citizens of hate crime.

24. In December 2014, UNICRI, in cooperation with 10 partners, started the implementation of an 18-month programme entitled "Preventing, redressing and inhibiting hate speech in the new media". As part of that programme, UNICRI is carrying out a study covering the 28 member States of the European Union to analyse and compare national legislation on hate crime and hate speech. For law enforcement authorities, a set of training courses will be organized on adopting correct procedures and correctly identifying and reporting hate speech, while for lawyers and judicial associations, courses will be organized on defending victims of hate crime.

3. Preventing discrimination against and the killing of persons with albinism

25. UNICRI continued implementation of its research project to enhance the protection of fundamental human rights in cultural conflicts, in particular discrimination against and the killing of persons with albinism. Together with the Zimbabwe Albino Association and Public Health Projects in Africa, a small project has been initiated to address problems faced by persons with albinism through a community-based participatory approach. The pilot project will be replicated in other African countries at their request. In 2014, UNICRI initiated activities to raise awareness of the phenomenon: an article including analyses of discrimination against and killing of persons with albinism was published and distributed globally. The Institute also promoted the production of a documentary.

4. Capacity-building for strengthening policy responses to addiction and increasing the integration of dedicated services

26. In partnership with the authorities of the region of Calabria, Italy, UNICRI supported the implementation of a regional plan for strengthening policy responses to addiction, the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of persons affected by it. In 2014, a training course on policy responses to addiction and the integration of services was organized, and more than 100 professionals from

the region participated. The first epidemiological report on the state of drug addiction in Calabria was prepared by UNICRI. It will serve as a cornerstone for setting up a regional observatory for drugs and drug addiction. The pilot project could serve as a best practice example for other regions and countries.

C. Countering gender-based violence

1. Domestic violence, discrimination and access to justice and welfare services

27. Countering gender-based violence is central to the work of UNICRI. In 2014, UNICRI launched the final report of the first full-scale survey of women's experiences with violence conducted in 28 member States of the European Union. UNICRI carried out new research on the consequences of the economic crisis for women's rights and gender inequality, with a focus on domestic violence, discrimination, access to justice and welfare services. Documented case studies were collected from four countries of the Mediterranean subregion: France, Greece, Italy and Spain. The impact of the economic downturn on women and the coping responses of their respective Governments were assessed from a gender perspective. The policy recommendations were considered at an expert group meeting held in Geneva in September 2014.

2. Supporting vulnerable women affected by drug and alcohol abuse

28. Gender differences with regard to drug addiction, and the need to support vulnerable women affected by drug and alcohol abuse, pose many challenges to most societies. Responding to requests for support and guidance, UNICRI initiated the project entitled "Drugs, alcohol and women network" (DAWN).

29. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/5, entitled "Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies", UNICRI, in cooperation with UNODC, developed a series of professional tools such as best-practice manuals, Internet-based learning platforms and specific guidelines. UNICRI also organized awareness-raising events in some countries of the Mediterranean subregion in collaboration with the Council of Europe. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction has requested the inclusion of the DAWN publication on promoting a gender-responsive approach to addiction, published in 2013, in its best practices portal.

D. Promoting crime prevention and security in urban settings

1. A comprehensive multi-stakeholder proposal to enhance the capabilities of cities relating to crime prevention and security

30. As a follow-up to the report of the international forum of mayors on security and crime prevention in urban settings, organized by UNICRI, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the municipality of Turin, the Institute initiated a comprehensive programme to promote crime prevention and security in urban settings. UNICRI, in cooperation with consortiums of partners, has

developed a new pilot initiative consisting in integrated, open-source, citizen-driven and technologically enhanced software.

2. Regional programme to promote urban safety and human security in the cities of Portuguese-speaking countries

31. UNICRI, in partnership with the Union of Portuguese-speaking Capital Cities, launched a regional programme to promote urban safety and human security in key cities of Portuguese-speaking countries. The project aims at establishing city hubs for crime prevention in all nine member States of the Community of Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste). Those hubs are designed to improve the multisectoral dialogue and cooperation on urban security and democratic governance and to strengthen the development and implementation of crime prevention policy at the local level. An expert meeting on urban security governance will be organized by the Institute and the Union and hosted by the mayor of Praia in the first quarter of 2015.

3. Empowering the victims of crime in Naples, Italy

32. As a follow-up to the international forum of mayors on security and crime prevention in urban settings, held in Turin, Italy, in May 2013, UNICRI implemented a pilot project in Naples, Italy, entitled "Voices against crime" to empower crime victims and use their experience for the elaboration of crime prevention strategies. The project followed a community-based approach implemented in cooperation with the municipality of Naples, law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia and media partners. The analysis of the experience of the victims, the contributions of expert criminologists and non-governmental organizations, and the resulting recommendations were adopted at a conference hosted by the municipality of Naples on 29 November 2014. Among the recommended steps were the establishment of a national plan for victims of crime, including guidelines on victim protection and support before and after the investigation and the judicial process, and the enhancement of restorative justice practices. Various strategies were adopted to empower victims of crime and reduce their vulnerabilities, establish a platform for consultation, and allocate resources to create educational, training and working opportunities for young people at risk. The initiative will be replicated in selected cities worldwide.

4. Addressing youth gangs in urban settings

33. During 2014, the Institute continued to research the issue of youth gangs in urban settings, with the participation of experts from academia and practitioners from different regions. An expert group meeting to address the growing phenomenon of youth gangs, particularly in Central America and Europe, will be convened in 2015 to serve as a platform to share knowledge, exchange expertise and showcase results in crime prevention strategies addressing youth gangs in the urban environment.

IV. Promoting international criminal law and international criminal law tribunals

34. The objective in this thematic area is to promote international criminal law through the transfer of the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals to national judiciaries and contribute to combating maritime piracy.

A. Maritime piracy

1. Serving as a repository for court decisions on piracy cases

35. In partnership with the International Maritime Organization (IMO), UNICRI has established a database on court decisions related to piracy off the coast of Somalia. Governments were invited by IMO to submit related information to UNICRI. In line with a request of IMO member States, the database will also include judgements relating to piracy beyond Somalia, judgements pertaining to other piracy-related crimes, and information on post-trial transfers. UNICRI has updated its preliminary research findings and assessment of the various aspects of piracy off the coast of Somalia, drawn from the database on court cases.

2. Contributing to a soft-law instrument on the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships

36. UNICRI initiated a research project related to the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board ships. Two meetings of an informal expert working group were held in Rome on 26 March and on 15 and 16 October 2013. They contributed to the development of a soft-law instrument comprising a set of guidelines and standards regarding the use of privately contracted armed security personnel on board merchant vessels for the benefit of private sector companies and interested Governments. The soft-law instrument was also presented to Working Group 2 of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia at its meetings in Copenhagen in April 2013, in Djibouti in November 2013 and in Abu Dhabi in May 2014.

B. Transferring the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals

37. As part of its capacity-building initiative, UNICRI has initiated programmes to gather and transfer the knowledge and practices of international criminal tribunals to national judiciaries so as to facilitate the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. To support and build the capacity of criminal defence lawyers, UNICRI organized a training seminar, held in Turin in May 2014, using the *Manual on International Criminal Defence: ADC-ICTY Developed Practices*, which was prepared jointly with the Association of Defence Counsel Practising before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ADC-ICTY). Training tools, in particular an e-learning portal available on the UNICRI website, provide access to a repository of relevant international conventions and treaties, national legislation and the jurisprudence of the Tribunal. The Institute, in cooperation with the Tribunal, is also drawing up a digest on customary law to

complement the work in that field and, in particular, the above-mentioned manual. The Institute is also expanding the partnerships established with the International Criminal Court and with the Tribunal to other international and hybrid judicial institutions, such as the Special Tribunal for Lebanon.

V. Sharing best practices, building capacity to promote human rights and improving access to evidence-based research

38. The objective in this thematic area is to promote the protection of human rights by sharing best practices and providing evidence-based research so as to enhance the capacity to improve access to evidence-based research, as well as address both key challenges to sustainable human development and the protection of fundamental rights.

A. Promoting fundamental rights and citizenship

1. Protection of human rights in profiling cases

39. The Institute has been leading a consortium of partners in the research initiative entitled "Protecting citizens' rights and fighting illicit profiling", which is aimed at outlining the main challenges to citizens' rights resulting from profiling practices. UNICRI undertook an assessment of the current European legal framework on profiling, exploring issues such as application domains, complaint procedures and remedies, citizens' awareness and the impact of profiling on fundamental rights. It was the first full-scale survey on the issue of automated profiling covering the European Union as a whole, and the emerging best practices were approved at an international conference held in Rome on 26 September 2014. UNICRI presented the final results of the project to the European Parliament in November 2014.

2. Protection of human rights in clinical drug trials

40. UNICRI has taken initiatives to protect and promote human rights and to ensure the well-being of participants in clinical drug trials and research. Special attention has been given to the legal and criminal justice aspects of drug trials, including fraud, respect for international ethical standards, control of the quality of drugs and the effectiveness of legislative frameworks. Building on the successful training programmes carried out in Mwanza, United Republic of Tanzania, in 2012 and in Harare in 2013, UNICRI organized an advanced training course in Accra in June 2014.

B. Establishing a platform to provide access to evidence-based research

Scientific community on addiction

41. Through its "Scientific community on addiction" project, UNICRI has established a platform to facilitate the identification and dissemination of best

international practices related to the prevention of substance abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. It has set up national training programmes for professionals in countries in the Mediterranean region. A dedicated online platform offers access to the most recent evidence-based research disseminated through special periodicals and newsletters, providing practitioners, policymakers and judiciary and law enforcement personnel with an updated tool to better understand recent drug-related trends and other issues. In 2014, four issues of a specialized journal on addiction were published online and more than 400 scientific reviews of the international literature on addiction were shared with the international community via the online platform.

C. Research and dissemination of best practices to promote healthy lifestyles and counter addiction

Addiction and lifestyles in contemporary Europe: reframing addiction

42. UNICRI is partnering with 43 research institutions in 25 European countries to implement the Europe-wide project entitled "Addiction and lifestyles in contemporary Europe: reframing addictions project". In the context of the project, the Institute is studying the cost to criminal justice systems of addiction and looking at alternatives to the incarceration of drug abusers. UNICRI completed a number of interviews with inmates in five Italian prisons who had been convicted of drug-related crimes, including high-security inmates. The interviews and data contributed to a comprehensive research study that included interviews held in Germany, Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with a view to better understanding the functioning of the illicit drug markets in Europe. The research methodology of UNICRI was identified as a best practice and published in April 2014 with project partner RAND Europe. The results of the research were also presented in international symposiums and published in an e-book.

VI. Security governance and countering violent extremism

43. The objective in this thematic area is to strengthen the position of UNICRI as a centre of expertise and a credible partner in specialized niches by following a security governance approach that involves security and law enforcement agencies, a broad cross section of civil society, local and regional authorities, the private sector and other agencies working to advance economic development and human rights.

A. Enhancing security at major events

44. In its resolution 2006/28, the Economic and Social Council invited UNICRI to continue and expand its work on the International Permanent Observatory on Security Measures during Major Events. Because of their scale and high visibility, major events are vulnerable targets for unlawful activities, including terrorism, and can be exploited by organized criminal groups to further their illegal activities. In this regard, UNICRI was engaged during 2014 in the implementation of

two regional initiatives. The first concerned the setting up of the "Protecting major events to foster crime prevention strategies" initiative, in cooperation with the Organization of American States (OAS). Training and advisory services are provided to security planners in preparation for major events to be hosted in the Americas. A second regional initiative, entitled "Enhancing European coordination of national research programmes in the area of security at major events: The House", involves 24 European Union member States. The final meeting of "The House" initiative was held in Berlin on 27 and 28 May 2014 and attended by project partners and Europol. The "User guide for police security planners and policymakers", a practical tool prepared for European policymakers, major event security planners and other security practitioners, was launched on that occasion. It serves as a guide on how to make full use of project outputs, which include: The International Permanent Observatory on Security during Major Events Security Planning Model, a step-by-step guide to assist strategic security planners in the preparation of the plans for major events; guidelines for public-private partnerships, a collection of best practices, expertise and information on the establishment and use of such partnerships at major events; media management guidelines for law enforcement personnel on the cultivation and use of a mutually beneficial relationship with the media; and ethical standards for security products, guidelines on ethical considerations and legal implications of new security products introduced by major events. These planning models and guidelines were field-tested at a series of major events held in Europe.

45. Drawing from the above-mentioned initiatives, UNICRI has identified applicable security standards and best practices. Tailored technical tools have been developed to assist policymakers and practitioners in planning security for major events. "The House" project continues to make a significant contribution to the coordination of security planning for major European events, as well as the adoption of improved security capacity, common standards and efficient procedures, and increased regional and international cooperation among security practitioners.

46. During 2014, UNICRI also launched two pilot initiatives: the first in Europe to gather and elaborate best practices on public-private partnerships at major events, and the second in the Americas to explore gender-related considerations, including potential barriers faced by women involved in security planning for and the operations of major events. The two pilot initiatives led to the elaboration of guidelines and recommendations available to Member States.

47. UNICRI continued providing technical assistance and advisory services to requesting Member States in planning the security of major events. In 2014, UNICRI provided services and designed training programmes in cooperation with several Governments, including those of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Portugal and Spain.

48. From the vantage of a pilot project office in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, hosted by the United Nations Information Centre there, UNICRI developed partnerships and increased the visibility of its programmes in Latin America, promoting dialogue with donors and resource mobilization for its programme portfolio. A special focus was placed on providing advice on strategies and responses relating to crime prevention and security in urban settings and security during major events in Brazil. In this regard, high-level meetings were held with the following: national and federal authorities, international organizations and the private sector, particularly

the Secretary of State for International Relations, the Secretary of State for Human Rights and the director of the law school of the State University of Rio; the Ministry of Justice; the city of Rio; and the Rio 2016 Olympic Committee. Other initiatives included preparatory work for a regional forum of mayors on security and crime prevention in urban settings, consultations with major media outlets for a major event on urban security (with the involvement of the city of Rio de Janeiro, as well as the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro), consultations with the Central Única das Favelas and AfroReggae regarding a new initiative for a corruption survey in the favelas, consultation with the State University of Rio de Janeiro to enter into a partnership with UNICRI for establishing a new master in international law programme, and pioneering a training programme in 2015 for media professionals and spokespersons on new threats to States and citizens, in partnership with the United Nations Information Centre.

B. Countering the appeal of terrorism: rehabilitation of violent extremists

49. As part of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force of the United Nations, the Institute's Counter-Terrorism Programme assists Member States, at their request, in designing, developing and implementing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for violent extremists in prison settings, in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The programme promotes the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and is guided by the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders, adopted in Istanbul in June 2012 by the ministerial meeting of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. UNICRI has been supporting Governments, at their request, to strengthen institutional capacities, particularly in prison settings.

50. Following the expert group meeting organized by UNICRI and the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism in Algiers in February 2013, UNICRI fostered engagement with targeted Member States in the Sahel region, mainly Mali, the Niger and Nigeria, and provided them with tailored capacity-building assistance for the rehabilitation of violent extremist offenders. An assessment and programming mission, initiated by UNICRI and the Government of Nigeria in November 2014 in Abuja, launched a new partnership. Programme activities will be initiated in March 2015. During 2014, UNICRI worked closely with the Government of Yemen in the development of a programme for the rehabilitation of violent extremists in prison settings. Preparatory meetings were held with all of the stakeholders from Yemen in Riyadh from 28 to 30 January 2014 and Rome on 10 December 2014. Consultations were also held in Rome on 11 December between the delegation of Mali and UNICRI, resulting in a planned assessment and programming mission to Mali on 27 and 28 March 2015. The correctional service of Indonesia is pioneering the development of the first comprehensive violent extremist risk assessment tool that is culturally appropriate for Indonesia, along with the development and implementation of rehabilitation programmes for violent extremists. UNICRI is working with the Government of Indonesia on the development and implementation of this innovative programme.

1. Countering radicalization and violent extremism: strengthening the resilience of civil society organizations

51. UNICRI initiated an innovative pilot programme to support Governments in the Sahel and Maghreb regions to counter radicalization and violent extremism by strengthening the resilience of civil society organizations. An important goal is to prevent and counter radicalization, terrorist recruitment and violent extremism and to disseminate lessons learned and best practices. The expected results include strengthened capacity of the security sector and law enforcement authorities to engage with civil society in countering radicalization to terrorism, increased capacity of civil society organizations to prevent and counter terrorism, improved capacity of the media to contribute to a responsible and pluralistic media environment that counters terrorism, and increased understanding of the drivers of radicalization to terrorism among vulnerable groups, including region-specific assessments that will direct the design of new initiatives.

2. Partnership with the Global Counterterrorism Forum and other United Nations entities

52. Under the auspices of the Government of Turkey, UNICRI and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre organized an expert workshop in May 2014 in Istanbul on reintegration and aftercare programmes for violent extremist offenders. Policymakers, practitioners and experts from different countries considered good practices related to the critical issue of reintegration and aftercare programmes for violent extremist offenders, drawing on expertise from different stakeholders, including State agencies and civil society organizations.

3. Addressing the threats posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters

53. In support of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), UNICRI, in partnership with the Global Counterterrorism Forum, organized an expert workshop on reintegrating returning foreign terrorist fighters: challenges and lessons learned, hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy on 11 and 12 December 2014 in Rome. The workshop, attended by experts, practitioners and policymakers from 25 Governments, as well as representatives of civil society and international organizations, highlighted the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving all stakeholders, particularly civil society organizations, in effectively addressing the threats posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters. Following the recommendations of the workshop, UNICRI is organizing three regional consultations, which will serve as a platform for regional exchange of experiences and best practices with a view to strengthening the capacity of Governments to mitigate the threats posed by returning foreign terrorist fighters and their rehabilitation and reinsertion into society. The regional workshops would further enhance the capacity of Member States in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), as well as The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Phenomenon and the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders.

C. Mitigating the risks posed by trafficking in and criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials

54. UNICRI continued its work to counter the criminal use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials which pose a critical threat to peace, security and the health of citizens. The Institute is currently implementing, jointly with the European Commission and its Joint Research Centre, a project for the establishment of chemical, biological and nuclear centres of excellence. The objective of this European Union initiative is to facilitate regional cooperation and to enhance chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear policies and capabilities by creating a network of regional initiatives that promote and support the development and implementation of national policies in this regard. The initiative currently covers 48 countries and eight regions. UNICRI is supporting Governments in the development of their national action plans, which serve as strategic documents to identify national priorities for capacity-building and coordination between competent authorities at the national level. UNICRI is currently monitoring the implementation and evaluation of 19 projects, which include the provision of training and equipment, knowledge development, special and technical support and awareness-raising. In its audit report on the project, the European Court of Auditors concluded that the initiative contributed effectively to mitigating the risk posed by chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear material. The initiative was particularly significant, owing to the increase in terrorist threats and the large number of tense political situations around the world. The regional centres of excellence established by the project provided a framework for close cooperation, as was evidenced during the Ebola crisis in West Africa, as well as for building the confidence and commitment of partner countries in facing difficult challenges.

55. The progress made by Governments in the development of the national action plans on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and inter-agency support was showcased at high-level events organized by Governments in partnership with UNICRI. In particular, the Government of Georgia organized, with the support of UNICRI, a high-level event in the context of the United Nations General Assembly on meeting the challenges of international security related to such action plans, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 29 October 2014. UNICRI and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons organized, in The Hague, the Netherlands, on 1 December 2014, on the occasion of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, a side event on how such national action plans served as examples of effective inter-agency cooperation. On the occasion of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Permanent Mission of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva organized, in cooperation with UNICRI, a side event entitled: "National action plans and sharing best practice: an innovative networking approach to mitigate biological risks" at the Palais des Nations in Geneva on 5 December 2014.

D. Public-private initiatives

56. As part of the programme on public-private partnerships in addressing security policies, UNICRI, in partnership with the National Security Cabinet of Portugal, organized the first meeting of the newly established National Cybersecurity Centre. The Centre's main objective is to ensure that Portugal can safely use cyberspace by making public and private entities more resilient to cyberattacks and by ensuring international cooperation in this field. UNICRI has been requested to provide technical assistance and advisory services to the Centre during 2015.

57. During 2014, UNICRI published the final report, including recommendations to improve current security measures at the local level and lessons learned, of the 2012 public-private partnerships pilot project aimed at preventing crime and enhancing security in a science and technology park in Lisbon. The project served as a test case for the proposed recommendations contained in the UNICRI "Handbook to assist the establishment of public-private partnerships to protect vulnerable targets". The report will serve as an important reference document in terms of replicating the model in other regions.

VII. Training and advanced education: building capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice

58. The objective in this thematic area is to build capacity in crime prevention and criminal justice through the development of integrated knowledge management models, methodological transfer of knowledge, and networking with academic institutions, international organizations and research centres, as well as individual experts. These training goals include enhancing legal capacity and promoting greater understanding of human rights, crime prevention and criminal justice to strengthen the rule of law.

A. Postgraduate education

59. In 2014, UNICRI offered its eighth annual master of laws (LL.M.) programme in international crime and justice, jointly organized with the University of Turin (Italy) and attended by 46 postgraduate students from 30 countries. The ninth annual LL.M. programme started in October 2014 through a distance-learning modality. During 2014, UNICRI also organized, in cooperation with John Cabot University in Rome, two summer schools addressing the topics of human rights and the environment, and gender identity and human rights. In 2014, the Institute cooperated with the Universidad Argentina John F. Kennedy to launch a joint LL.M. programme focusing on international criminal law and justice, following the signing of a memorandum of understanding in 2013. The partnership with the Universidad also extends to other areas, particularly a tailored programme of capacity-building training in support of the Ministry of Justice of Argentina and cross-border cooperation in the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) region. A new LL.M. programme focusing on investigative and legal psychology, organized in cooperation with the Finnish Åbo Akademi University, will start in 2015.

B. UNICRI Journalism and Public Information Programme on New Threats

60. In 2014, UNICRI delivered the Journalism and Public Information Programme on New Threats, tailored for journalists, chief information officers, public information professionals and those seeking a career in the world of information. The Programme focused on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks, cybercrime and crimes against the environment. It contributed to advanced knowledge and promoted sharing of information and the establishment of cooperation platforms. In 2014, UNICRI organized five specialized courses; 138 persons from 45 countries applied to take the courses, including experts from national and international academic and research institutions and experienced journalists. Consultations with leading organizations to expand the Programme are ongoing.

C. Documentation Centre

61. The UNICRI Documentation Centre provides online services in support of research, training and analysis in crime prevention and criminal justice, with users accessing pages on its website. In 2014, the Documentation Centre continued to provide specialized services, such as a new online bibliography, to UNICRI.

VIII. Management of the Institute

62. The objective in this thematic area is to manage UNICRI in the most cost-effective manner with full respect for the rules and regulations applicable to the management of human and financial resources.

A. High level of programme delivery and cost-effective management

63. At its meeting held in Rome on 13 and 14 November 2014, the Board of Trustees of UNICRI expressed its appreciation for the very high level of programme delivery and the exponential growth in programme development and funding. During 2014, programme delivery (project expenditures) reached $24.9 million. The very high rate of implementation was achieved in the most efficient and cost-effective manner, as reflected by the very lean management and administrative structure. UNICRI remains adversely impacted by a significant shortfall in unearmarked contributions to the general-purpose fund. As UNICRI does not receive any funding from the regular budget of the United Nations, the deficit was covered through income earned from programme support costs levied on special-purpose contributions for funding projects already implemented by UNICRI. The implementation of a large programme portfolio, accompanied by a high-level of programme delivery, is of critical importance for UNICRI to earn a critical mass of programme support costs essential for its operations.

B. Approval of the budget for the 2014-2015 biennium, and budget proposal and priorities for 2015 prepared in a results-based format

64. The Board approved a balanced budget for the 2014-2015 biennium, along with the budget proposal and programme priorities for 2015. The budget level of $22.5 million for 2015 is based on projects already identified for which financial commitments have already been made by donors. A significant share of the 2015 budget will also be financed through funding arrangements that are near finalization. During the course of the budget year, UNICRI will continue to enjoy operational flexibility and enter into funding agreements for projects falling within the strategy and the programmatic priorities established by the Board, and to initiate implementation, upon receipt of funds. In approving the budget, the Board recommends that UNICRI ensure that sufficient funding is available for its project portfolio, including any additional projects identified during 2015, and that the general-purpose fund have a sufficient balance to continue UNICRI operations. To this effect, the Institute, guided by the Board of Trustees, will continue to pursue a resourcing and long-term funding strategy to secure, to the extent possible, an increase in unearmarked voluntary contributions, particularly from Member States, as well as special contributions from donor Governments, international and regional organizations, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, the private sector and other entities.

C. New initiatives and partnerships

65. The Board welcomed the working partnerships forged and nurtured with international and regional organizations, particularly the Global Counterterrorism Forum; the Commission of the European Union; specialized agencies such as the United Nations Environment Programme, UN-Habitat, the World Bank and IMO; other international organizations such as OAS, Europol and INTERPOL; academia (particularly the Universidad Argentina John F. Kennedy); and private sector entities, such as SICPA Security Solutions and the Compagnia di San Paolo. This expansion of the partnership contributed to expanding the donor base of UNICRI.